



The Oil World.



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Refineries May Be Taken Over By The Government

Arrangements Being Made, it is Said, But No Confirmation of Import-
ant Step Has Been Obtained—Fuel Administration Says What-
ever Steps Necessary Will be Taken to Provide War Supplies.

OFFICIALS SAY GASOLINE SITUATION IS EASY;
PRODUCT HAS TO BE MADE TO GET FUEL OIL

Action to be Taken by Government Toward Price Fixing on Crude Oil
Dependent Entirely Upon War Needs of United States and
Allies, Fuel Administration Officials Say.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—That the government is planning, and in fact arranging, to take over all the refineries of petroleum products in this country is a statement made on what seems to be good authority.

No confirmation of this, however, can be obtained from any official source. The nearest approach to verification of this prediction is had at the offices of the United States Fuel Administration, where it is stated that the government will do whatever is necessary to see that war supplies for the United States and the Allies, for essential industries on war work are provided and that all other interests will have to be subservient.

What action will be taken by government authorities towards price fixing on crude oil, refinery prices, distributing prices, profits, allocation of petroleum to industries and to distributors, and the pooling of equipment is dependent entirely, officials of the fuel administration say, upon the war needs of the United States and the Allies.

"The general supply is adequate, and prices are stabilized," these officials say, but almost in the same breath comes the admission that war demands are making heavy inroads on the country's reserve supply as well as consuming all importations as rapidly as they reach the United States.

"Of course, if the demands for the United States and for the Allies is so great that they cannot otherwise be met, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oil and other petroleum products will have to be allocated or controlled to such an extent that the essential industries will first be supplied and the needs of the War Department met, at whatever cost may be necessary to other interests."

Priority List Control.

The first evidence of control is found in the priority list for fuel oil, of which the trade had notice several weeks ago. This list was prepared to take care of the first shortage, and officials of the fuel oil section of the Fuel Administration say they hope this will take care of the situation for some time, possibly for months.

The gasoline situation is easy, they say, because gasoline has to be made to get fuel oil.

The policy of the United States Fuel Administration is that prices should remain about where they are, under the present price of crude.

Officials are co-operating to the limit of their powers with the producers and refiners to maintain oil prices at their present level and to prevent a rise in oil values to accompany other rapidly mounting costs of war materials. Because of the attitude of the producers, officials are reluctant to place government interference in the way of private operation of oil production.

Further control will be exercised, officials state, only if the industry does not do what seems fair and is unwilling to accept the suggestions made by the Fuel Administration, on what seems the best thing to do to win the war.

The policy of the Fuel Administration is said to be to keep the trade informed regarding requirements and let the trade take care of the requirements so presented in their own way, through pooling, allocation, etc.

It is the belief of the Federal authorities that the men in the industry can run it better than anyone else when advised of the necessities through those who are in the secret councils of the war planners. The point of contact between the Federal Government administrators and the trade is through the National Petroleum War Service Committee, of which A. C. Bedford is chairman.

To encourage and increase the flow of oil into the United States from the Tampico oil fields and from other sources, the Fuel Administration has used its influence in obtaining the construction of additional tankers and barges for transporting oil. According to officials, the oil-carrying fleet of vessels used to augment the American oil production has been hard hit by the demand for shipping for other purposes and large gaps have been made in the ranks of the boats by this diversion.

When you buy War Savings Stamps you do not give your money, you loan it at 4 per cent compounded quarterly. You help your Government, but you help yourself even more.

Appellate Court Decides Big Suit

Decision of Estill Circuit Court Awarding Title to Tract Valued at \$2,000,000 to Winfield S. Raydure is Affirmed—Heirs of Late

Thomas McKinney Were Plaintiffs.

The Appellate Court at Frankfort Tuesday affirmed the decision of the Estill Circuit Court, in the case of Morgan McKinney and others against Winfield S. Raydure, holding that the claim of the heirs of the late Thomas McKinney to a tract of land in Estill and Powell counties, containing some 172 acres, is wholly unsupported.

The affirming of the Estill Circuit Court's decision gives Mr. Raydure clear title to the land, which he is now developing, and which is valued at over two million dollars.

The property is contained in the old Cottage Furnace tract, which is the center of one of Estill county's richest pools. The decision of the Estill Circuit Court was rendered last fall, and the plaintiffs immediately took it to higher court.

CANADIAN OFFICER SPEAKS AT WEEKLY LUNCHEON OF OIL MEN LAST SATURDAY

"The French work the German prisoners on the roads and in the fields from sunup to sundown, and I strongly favor such a policy being followed in Canada and the United States. Every transport returning to this country from overseas should bring a load of these German prisoners to work on the roads and raise foodstuffs and then the Allies would not have to feed them."

"Since being in the States I have been informed that you have a large number of German prisoners interned at Chattanooga and Atlanta, where they are well fed and kept in luxury. If you people had one-twentieth of the love that I have for the Germans, you would take every one of these fellows out of their beds of ease and work them at the end of a whip."

Along these lines, Sergeant-Major Cresswell, a Canadian officer, spoke last Saturday at the weekly luncheon of the Kentucky Oil Men's Association.

Wiley Speaks.

State Road Commissioner Rodman Wiley was speaker at the luncheon. Mr. Wiley spoke in the interest of the 20 per cent. additional road tax, which has already been approved by 13 counties in Kentucky, the additional tax to go for road improvement and construction, with State aid.

Speakers for today's luncheon have not been announced.

BIG SIX GOING AFTER BREATHITT COUNTY PRODUCTION—TWO WELLS STARTING

The Big Six Oil Company, a recently organized concern, officered by a group of men who mean business, have arranged for the immediate drilling of two tests in Breathitt county along the tributary waters of Frozen Creek.

The president of the company, Mayor Louis Hays, Jr., of Jackson, was in Lexington this week and completed arrangements for an active drilling campaign on their well-selected holdings.

Mayor Hays is one of the leading young business men of Eastern Kentucky and from all accounts he has been able to secure the services and co-operation of men in his new enterprise that will put the Big Six "over the top" within a short time.

The 3,000 acres selected by the company is considered highly favorable for wealthy oil yielders and it will not be surprising to learn, in the not distant future, that the Big Six Oil Company will occupy a prominent place among the hundreds of other successful concerns operating in Kentucky.

The Big Six is not a stock-selling organization and only a limited amount of their nominal capital was offered for sale. Enough money to test their holdings was all that was required by the promoters and this, it is understood, has about all been subscribed.

Several wells are being drilled in that territory by some of the large operators; in fact, Breathitt county is the stage of more pioneer ventures at the present time of any county in the state. One particularly good well already in that territory and excellent formations are sufficient to justify priority drilling.

Your common sense will tell you that you cannot buy now all the things you bought before we had a war to win. Your buying must be restricted and your savings invested in War Savings Stamps.

OIL MEN TO ATTEND TAX HEARING

Kentucky oil producers will send a representative delegation to Washington to appear before the Ways and Means Committee for a hearing next Monday on proposed Federal taxation of the oil industry. The meeting, which has been arranged by the oil producers of the United States, is regarded here as one of the most important in the history of the oil business, and it is expected that about fifty prominent oil men will go from here to attend the hearing.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

After July 1st, 1918, the price of THE OIL WORLD will be \$3.00 per year in advance. Increasing costs requires this advance.

THE OIL WORLD,

Guy Bell, Editor and Manager.

Second Producer On Lineman's Creek Makes Good Show

Tallega Oil Company Completes Initial Well on Newton Angel Farm

One Mile East of Atlantic Oil Producing Company's No. 1 Jeff Kilburn—New Well Rated at About 25 Barrels.

DEVELOPMENT WORK IS SCATTERED;
SEVERAL NEW WELLS MAKE BIG START

Hudson and Collins' First on Preston Sloan Rated at 100 Barrels—Carter, Southwestern and Eastern Oil Companies Get Nice Producers—Activity Reported From Several Counties.

The most important well drilled in during the past week in Kentucky field was that of the Tallega Oil Company, at its initial well on the Newton Angel tract, the location being about a mile east of the Atlantic Oil Producing Company's No. 1, Jeff Kilburn. The new well was completed at 1,374 feet, at 40 feet in the sand, and shows a production of about 25 barrels, in Lee county.

Work during the past week has been scattered over the state as usual, although no wells of importance have been started. A few producer have been reported. Several wells of 100 barrels or more, 100 barrels were reported in during the week.

In Lee county, the Carter Oil Company's No. 2, on the Hudson farm, D. B. Headgrass farm is credited with 75 barrels.

The Southwestern Petroleum Company's No. 1, Robert Brandenburg, barrel producer at No. 1 Robert Brandenburg.

Hudson and Collins' No. 1, Preston Sloan, produced 100 barrels, credit 1 with a production of 50 barrels.

The High Gravity Oil Company's Nos. 3 and 4 on the George Boot, Max, tools good for 25 and 40 barrels, respectively.

George B. Williams and others got a well credited with 25 barrels or better at No. 2 on the Jack Spicer farm, after a shot. The same parties have a fair well on the L. C. Roberts farm, the lease on which is owned by the Bent Hickory Oil Company. Owing to an error in the Survey, the latter well was drilled on the Roberts farm when it was thought the location was on a schoolhouse lot, adjacent to the Roberts property.

The Hoffman Oil Company's No. 1 on the Thomas Heirs tract, recently purchased from Grant E. Lilly is rated at 100 barrels or better.

Fleming and others got a duster at No. 1 C. Campbell.

The Local Oil and Gas Company are rigging up for No. 4, Moss St. John.

The Southwestern Petroleum Company is due this week with No. 1, J. B. Blackburn.

Cameron and Watson are drilling No. 6, William Wells.

Hazelitt and Bullock are down about 1,200 feet at No. 2, Ram Adams.

The Southern Oil Company will drill in No. 3, J. W. Williams, the first of the week.

The Tom Corwin Oil Company is drilling on the William Shoemaker farm.

Hillis Bros. are due Tuesday at an extended test on the Randall Hardy farm on Little Hardnuck's Creek in Powell county and one-half mile west of production.

Estill County.

In Estill county, the Melick Oil Corporation got a 30-barrel well at No. 1 on the G. W. Darrell farm.

The Areo Oil Company's No. 2 Troy Snowden made a small pumper and will be shot.

The Irvine Field Oil Company's No. 4 D. N. Witt is rated at 15 barrels. The same company is drilling No. 2 Margaret Wise.

The Stanton Oil Company's No. 10 Perry Hall is credited with a production of 10 barrels.

The Banker's Oil Company got a producer rated at 50 barrels or better at No. 1 Joel Hubbard.

The Bourbon Oil and Development Company's No. 2 J. G. Rogers is credited with 25 barrels.

In the Woodward's Fork district, the Kentucky Petroleum Producing Company is at work on No. 12 David Patrick. The same people are also at work at another location on the Elias Bishop farm, in the same vicinity.

Neely & Clover are drilling No. 5, Charles Means. No. 4 is rated at 20 barrels.

The Stanton Oil Company is moving a rig to No. 11, Perry Hall.

The Federal Oil Company is preparing to put down No. 24, W. M. Adams.

The Ohio Oil Company is at work at No. 4 John Marenni.

The Wood Oil Company has spudded in at No. 15, Abbey McCoy.

Wolfe County.

In Wolfe county, the Devil's Creek Oil & Gas Company is drilling on the S. H. Hurst tract.

A well credited with 25 barrels or better has been completed on the G. K. Spencer tract. This property is now involved in a suit filed against Ira J. Huff, by P. J. White, and the owner of the well which

(Continued on Page Eight)

PETROLEUM TRADE NOTES

Lightning fired lease tanks on the Walton farm, near Wooster, O. last week, and 600 barrels of oil were lost.

Tidewater Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 20.

C. J. Shortless, of the Empire Gas & Fuel Company's scouting department, was a sufferer from smallpox at Bartlesville, Okla., recently.

Walnut River, at El Dorado, Kan., was literally on fire one day last week, for an hour. Oil, spread out on the surface of the water, was burning and the scene was spectacular.

Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, is to have some drilling done on its farm at George's Station. Gas is to be sought by the Peoples Natural Gas Company and the work of rigging up is now in progress.

Quoting a prominent oil man, whose name is not given, the Chicago Journal says oil interests are favorably impressed by the fixing of gasoline rates by the government for the allies. It is also understood, the paper says, that the allies are satisfied with the rates as fixed.

Owing to several postponements of a proposed natural gas hearing before West Virginia's Public Service Commission, the Parkersburg Sentinel declares that officials representing Parkersburg interests have become practically disengaged. "All dressed up and nowhere to go," seems to be the way of it now.

Denver officials are again conducting an investigation into the affairs of some of the oil companies which are selling stock in Colorado. Nine companies were named in a report dated May 25 as having been under examination and have been passed as possessing fair chances for the investor's money.

Oil Administrator Regna has under consideration an order limiting the supply of oil to gas companies. For the purpose of reducing oil consumption without depriving the public of gas, he proposes to fix the minimum standard of quality of gas. Oil supply of companies exceeding the maximum will be cut off.

At Quenemo, Kan., last week, two tank cars of crude oil were burned on the Santa Fe railroad. It is supposed that a leak caused the fire when sparks from a tightened brake-shoe were thrown off. The two flaming cars were detached from the train and thereby the fire was prevented from causing further loss.

Busturbances in Mexico, which have checked the speculation in Mexican Petroleum common, have also reduced temporarily the investment demand of Pan-American Petroleum preferred, according to market advices. Recently this stock advanced to about 95 but has declined to 90 and is now on a 7.75 per cent basis.

In March almost 28,000,000 gallons of gasoline were exported, having a total value of \$7,117,000. France took 11,330,000 gallons, England took 1,105,000 gallons, and Italy 3,631,000. In March, 1917, gasoline exports were only 12,600,000 gallons. This contrast reveals the enormous expansion in gasoline exports.

Articles of incorporation of the Apache Oil & Development Company were filed recently at Snowflake, Ariz. The authorized capital stock of the corporation is \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each. Hollbrook, Ariz., is named as the principal place of business of the corporation.

Mexican postal authorities ask that, in view of the resumption of the trans-border service with Mexico, the public be requested to make use of it for the transmission of funds, and on no account to send money or any sort of letter. Postmasters should bring this matter to the attention of patrons of their offices.

"Recent revival of trading in Mid-Continent Oil on the curb," says the Oklahoma Herald & Examiner, "is believed to foreshadow important new developments. The Woodman-Davidson Engineering Company, after an exhaustive examination, has made a most interesting and favorable report on the property."

Lone Star Gas shares have been in much demand by stock buyers, of late, according to Pittsburgh trade news. In North Central Texas this company has large holdings which are expected to yield big profits. In addition it has extensive gas, oil, pipeline and other interests. It has an acreage of 50,000 and of this 7,000 is in fee.

Sunshine State Oil Company has signed a contract with the United Iron Works, at Springfield, Mo., for the construction of a \$150,000 refinery on a site about one and one-half miles north of Wichita Falls, Texas. Construction is to begin immediately and the buildings are to be ready for occupancy on the first of October, according to the contract.

Imperial Refinery of Ardmore, Okla., has closed a contract with the Federal Government to deliver a large order of road oil to various cantonments. The contract has required changes in the equipment of the refinery plant, at no small cost, but it is understood that the price made to the government barely covers the cost of production.

R. Walsh, charged with having forged checks on the Empire Gas & Fuel Company, at El Dorado, Kan., was recently arrested at Springfield, Mo., and taken back to the Kansas oil town. There, according to late reports, he pleaded guilty to the charge. It is said his method was to raise figures on checks. His peculations netted him only \$150.

State Highway Commissioner Clinton Cowen, of Ohio, has been notified by the Fuel Administration's Oil Division that whenever oil is to be used for streets in making macadam binder or repair a request must be submitted to the administration for approval. The letter says nearly all available oil in this country is needed for war purposes.

Coline Oil Company has filed a petition in the Carter County (Okla.) court, asking for the appointment of condemnation commissioners to assess damages for a pipe line right-of-way over and across lands in Section 7-4-south-1 east, belonging to A. J. Pruitt and wife, and in section 12-4-south-1-west, belonging to Joshua Rittenhouse and wife.

Near Tuscaloosa, Ala., some lands have been leased by oil prospectors and the Tuscaloosa News has this to say: "The parties taking the options are large oil operators and just what they intend is the problem which is interesting the people. So far there has been no move to drill as far as made known, but hundreds of acres have been optioned."

Houston Oil Company of Texas has announced that there have been drawn by lot for redemption August 1 next at par and interest certain of the new series timber certificates for payment under the Kirby Lumber Company contract, in conformity with the deed of assignment to the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, where payment will be made.

In a recent cyclone in McKean County, Pennsylvania, the Minard Run Oil Company sustained a loss of \$10,000. Eleven derricks were leveled. The Hazelwood Oil Company had a similar loss. The cyclone swept a tract from a mile to two miles wide. Trees were uprooted and power houses and other structures on oil leases were destroyed. Total damage done amounted to about \$100,000.

Stockholders representing more than \$300,000 worth of stock of the Black Diamond Oil Company met last week in the office of L. A. Gilmore, Standard Trust Building, Chicago. A committee to protect their interests, composed of H. C. Flynn, San Antonio, Texas; Frank W. Evans, L. J. Packer, R. C. Marsh and J. F. Ryan, Chicago, was appointed to investigate the company's financial records.

Federal Oil Company, according to recent information, is earning at the rate of about \$360,000 a year, after deduction of \$24,000 for the 8 per cent preferred stock. This is equal to 46 cents a share on the \$3,700,000 outstanding common stock. Deliveries by the Federal Company to the Cumberland Pipe Line Company are now running at 500 barrels a day, which brings an income, largely net, of \$1,000 a day.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana, it is reported, has received a bill from the government for an amount exceeding \$18,000,000 as its income and excess profits tax levy for 1917. This is the largest war tax levied against any corporation having headquarters in Chicago so far as made public. When the company issued its annual report last March it was announced that no specific reserve had been set aside for war taxes, but that the amount was estimated at \$17,000,000.

Net earnings of the Standard Oil Companies in 1917 generally compare favorably with those of 1916, notwithstanding heavy income and excess profits taxes, in a few cases, earnings a share were higher than in 1916, despite the increased taxes. As a rule, however, earnings a share were lower. Gross earnings were considerably higher than in 1916. Comparison of earnings of the

Standard Oil companies by group show that the refining end of the industry is the most profitable.

According to the Chicago Tribune, the public has confused the names of the Franklin Oil Company, which is under investigation by the Secretary of State in the enforcement of the blue sky law, and the Franklin Oil and Gas Company, an operating company, with headquarters in Kansas City, doing business in Illinois. The latter company has no connection with the Franklin Oil Company. It has been given a permit to transact business in Illinois and its business methods have not been questioned by the state authorities.

Moderate gain in the production of petroleum, says a bulletin issued by the United States Geological Survey, is indicated by the movement of crude oil from field sources credited in April to the Appalachian, Lima, Indiana, Central and North Texas and North Louisiana fields, was more than offset by the loss charged in that month to the Illinois, Oklahoma, Kansas, Gulf Coast and Rocky Mountain fields, and the consequence was a net loss of 3.3 per cent, compared with March, 1918, though a net gain of 7.8 per cent compared with April, 1917.

Fire, which broke out in the compounding room, completely destroyed the Jimenez Hollow plant of the Gulf Refining Company, Ben Venue Station, near Pittsburgh, last week. Despite the heat and the fact that there were 1,000 barrels of oil burned, causing a number of explosions, and the flames licked a large tank containing thousands of gallons of gasoline in danger of exploding at any minute, firemen, by heroic work, managed to keep the flames from spreading to another large plant. C. G. Purse, general manager, estimated the loss at \$200,000.

On June 4, in the New York curb market, Standard Oil stocks made advances ranging from 2 to over 30 points, with the extreme gain in Prairie Oil, which moved up 31 points. There was vigorous buying of a number of the independent oil stocks, Merritt being the most active of that group, advancing from 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{4}$. Midwest Refining was another strong feature, with transactions at 108 to 111. There were indications of a broadening interest in the trading in the oil stocks, those issues being the most prominent features all through the day.

At the summer convention of the Automotive Engineers, June 17 and 18, at Dayton, O., C. W. Stratford, nationally known for his work as a petroleum technologist, will demonstrate how the crude fuel is distilled, and also how lubricating oils and greases are made. During the meeting the engineers will listen to addresses on such subjects as current problems of aeronautics engineering, methods of training American aviators, design of automotive food-producing devices, operation of motor trucks at the war fronts and types of engines to burn heavy fuels.—Oil and Gas Journal.

The Philadelphia Company has raised the price of natural gas in Pittsburgh from 30 cents to 37 cents gross, and from 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 35 cents net, for domestic use.

The War Trade Board has licensed kerosene and gasoline in quantities for export to Switzerland. Two Danish ships under charter by the Swiss government will carry the oil to a French port.

The Sturgeon Creek Oil Company recently filed articles of incorporation at Winchester, Ky., with a capital of \$15,000. The incorporators are John E. Garner, S. D. Goft, J. Smith Hays, Jr., and Stuart St. Clair.

Articles of incorporation were recently filed at Louisville, Ky., by the Ohio Valley Oil and Gas Company, with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are W. J. Gibson, Parker S. Terry and John M. Quinn.

The Kentucky Mansfield Lead and Zinc Company, of Louisville, recently filed articles of incorporation, with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are T. M. Critcher, Wm. Phillips, Chas. A. Fink and W. E. Scott. Limit of debt, \$50,000.

The 7,000-ton steam tanker, Allentown, contracted for by the Cumard line, but taken over by the government, has been launched at the Pennsylvania yard of the Pinney & Jones Co., at Gloucester, N. J. The sponsor was Miss Agnes E. Cellere, daughter of the Italian ambassador to the United States.

L. G. Hunley, author of a number of standard works on the petroleum industry, and lecturer on "Foreign Oil and Gas Fields" at the University of Pittsburgh, has accepted the presidency of the Island Oil and Transport Corporation. He has been employed as an oil expert by both the United States Geological Survey and the Canadian government.

The consolidated income account of the Union Oil Company of California, for the three months ended March 31, 1918, as reported to the New York Stock Exchange, shows net profit of \$2,104,894. Total income for the period was \$3,554,687. Taxes, expenses, etc., amounted to \$325,395, while interest charges were \$144,000. Provision for depreciation totaled \$890,487.

The C. L. Smith Oil and Gasoline Company, of St. Louis, has purchased the business, good will and trade-mark "Vortex Oils," of the Gibbs-Brown Oil and Gasoline Company, also of St. Louis. C. L. Smith, formerly a salesman of the Pierce Oil Corporation, is president and general manager of the new company bearing his name. He has been in the oil business thirteen years. C. L. Grace, formerly of the Gibbs-Brown Company, is secretary of the new firm.

A big oil tank, 30x40 feet, floated away during the heavy weather two months ago from the Milford, Del., fish factory, at the mouth of the Mispillion River, and was carried about three miles. It was skidded across the land to Cedar Creek Canal and towed back to the fish house recently, in just as good condition as it ever was.

Stockholders of the Galena-Signal Oil Company have been offered \$4,000,000 of new 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock at par. Holders of record June 29 are entitled to subscribe at the rate of one share for each five shares of any class held. The present outstanding capital is \$20,000,000, divided into \$2,000,000 original preferred, \$2,000,000 new preferred and \$16,000,000 common stock.

Robert L. Welch, secretary of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association, has been appointed a member of the Petroleum War Service Committee by Chairman A. C. Bedford. Mr. Welch is well versed with conditions in Western refining circles through his connection with the Western Refiners' Association, and as an attorney is familiar with the legal aspects of the situation in the Mid-Continent.

The Casinghead Gas Company, chartered in New Jersey, has taken out papers with the secretary of the Commonwealth, and will become a domestic corporation, with its principal office in Oil City. Capital stock, \$175,000. Incorporators: James D. Berry, Oil City, president; Thomas G. Phinney, Oil City, vice-president; Charles D. Berry, Oil City, treasurer; H. S. Phinney, secretary, Oil City, and H. C. Kenyon, New Brunswick, N. J.

The Equitable Trust Company has started suit in the Supreme Court against the Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation of Delaware, to foreclose a mortgage of \$1,378,000 given to the Equitable Trust Company as trustee to secure payment of 6 per cent bonds dated January 1, 1916, payable January 1, 1936. The complaint states that on July 2, 1917, the Metropolitan Corporation defanted interest, and this default has not been made good to date.

"Motor truck transportation is a commercial necessity and patriotic duty," says C. T. Silver, metropolitan distributor of the Kissel Motor Car Company. "Every load of goods moved, every additional ton delivered direct, cuts out rehandling at terminals and relieves the terrific rail congestion. Not only that, but it means the conservation of time—the most vitally important asset of our great industrial forces on which the government must depend to carry to a successful conclusion the enormous task to which we have set ourselves, and to which the entire allied world looks to us to do in a manner consistent with the honor of our nation and worthy of our traditions."

INDIANS WANT TO HEAR BIG GUNS.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—Seven full-blooded Cherokee Indians, each 19 years old and six feet tall and averaging 180 pounds in weight, today received their first experience as soldiers of the United States. Under the sponsorship of Big John, father of one of these boys, the Indian youths came here from Dewey, Okla., and enlisted in the artillery branch, declaring they wanted to hear the "big guns."

All are interested in the Oklahoma oil fields and one is said to have a daily income of \$60.

DRILLING IN BOWLING GREEN.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., June 21.—L. M. Lombard, of France, recently of New York, today began drilling for oil on a tract of land of Mace Jones in the city limits at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Smallhouse pike.

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One-forty-eighth royalty in 25 acres of David Hampton farm in Lee County, in proven territory. Price reasonable if sold at once.

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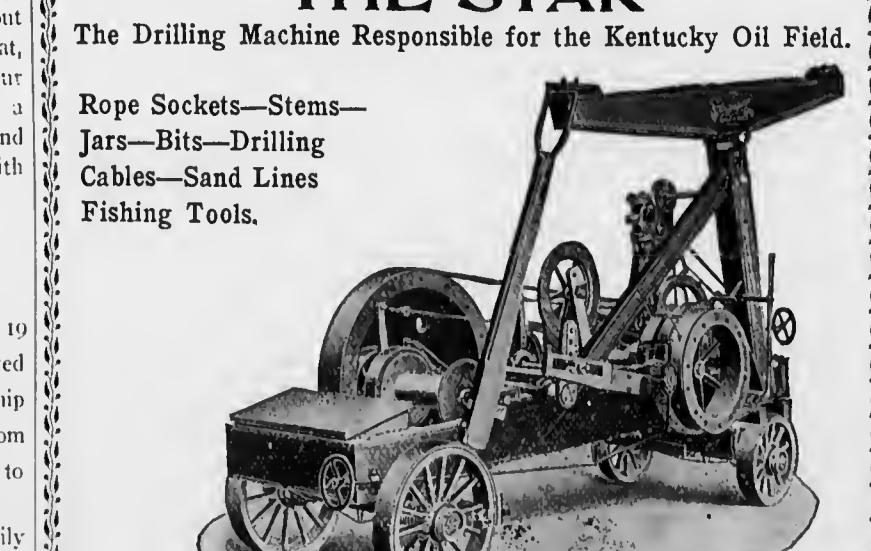
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STRONG OPPOSITION TO INCREASE IN FREIGHT ON BY-PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The National War Service Committee, representing the petroleum industry in its relations with the government during the war, has made a careful study of the effect upon the petroleum industry of the increases in freight rates recently ordered by the United States Railroad Administration. The committee has forwarded its suggestions and recommendations to Mr. M. L. Requa, director of the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration. The committee recommends:

1. That the advance in domestic rates on carload business should be a blanket advance of a fixed amount per hundredweight, instead of on a percentage basis.

2. That the present export rates should, if possible, remain in effect, but if it is felt that the government must have a greater revenue from these shipments, that the present export rates be advanced in the same amount per hundredweight as the domestic rates.

3. The present intrastate less than carload rates should, if possible, be increased during the period of the war not to exceed 25 per cent.

These recommendations apply to the order of the Director-General of Railroads, who divides the petroleum freight rates into three classes:

1. Interstate rates, which are, in general raised 25 per cent.
2. Export rates which are abolished, so that the ordinary rate will apply.
3. Intrastate rates, which, in general, are raised to the same level as interstate rates between same points.

In view of the advantage which refineries located at centers of consumption or at the seaboard having pipeline connections with the fields of production over refineries whose finished products are transported to the centers of consumption by tank cars, it points out that this advantage would be still further increased if a horizontal increase in rates, as now proposed, should become effective.

Such is the importance of the economy of pipeline transportation that those refineries which are dependent upon railroad service might consider such a serious disadvantage that a large number of plants might actually be forced to close in contingency which would clearly be harmful to the petroleum industry in its efforts to be of assistance in winning the war.

A group of rate experts composed of Messrs. Trotter, McLean, McAdoo, Bunner and Reed were asked to ascertain and report what rates in cents per hundredweight would produce the revenue which the government proposes. These gentlemen reported that:

"They had no statistical data compiled from which to base their analysis. However, there were certain figures given to them which they used in their analysis made by Mr. F. W. Belts, acting chairman of the commission, showing principal refining points to a point of delivery in the central part of the country territory; also other tables compiled by Messrs. McLean, McAdoo, K. C. and Bunner also an acquaintance with the various railroads connecting with the oil traffic and that, in view of the situation as it exists at the war time, it was their opinion that if you exclude the export petroleum traffic, an increase of 25 cents per hundredweight on carload shipments will produce the same revenue as an increase of 15 cents per hundredweight on less than carload shipments, while an increase of 25 per cent. in the rates as proposed will produce a larger increase in revenue to the railroads as the proposed rates per hundredweight are higher."

By order of the Director-General all rates were increased on June 15, 1918, by 25 per cent. It was the understanding of the committee that the reason for this general withdrawal of export rates was because the Director General was aware in mind a shortage of ocean tonnage and to independent oil producers a desire not doing anything that would encourage the exportation of oil from the United States.

This reason, the committee points out, does not apply to the rates of petroleum products, it being obvious that the exportation of petroleum products is essential to the winning of the war; that producers should be allowed to sell to their capacity, and that it is essential, in order to meet the requirements of our overseas force as well as the allied governments, that special rates be made permitting the exportation of petroleum products, as certain sections of our country cannot be supplied. It is therefore the view of the committee that, if possible, export rates should remain unaltered, but, as there is a desire to increase, that the export rate should be advanced by the same amount as an increase of 25 per cent. as the proposed rates per hundredweight are higher."

In this connection the committee draws attention to the fact that the present export rate to New Orleans is 20 cents per hundredweight, and that the new rate will be 14½ cents, or an increase of 14½ cents per gallon; and the present export rate to Montreal is 51½ cents per hundred, and the new export rate will be 70½ cents per hundred, or an increase of 12½ per cent.

It was impossible at the moment to make a complete analysis of the effect of the increase ordered in intrastate rates, because the variation from the present established rates and those proposed is exceedingly wide and the economic conditions in the various sections of the country differ very greatly. In those States where the commission has permitted intrastate rates to approach the interstate rates the disturbance will not be large, but the committee points out that in the States like Kansas, where the intrastate rates have been considerably low in comparison with the interstate rates, considerable disturbance and hardship will result from this proposed change.

In many Western States independent jobbers have established tank stations from which they distribute their products.

STATE RATES MAY NOT BE TWICE INCREASED; RAILROAD COMMISSIONS CONFER WITH MCADOO

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Representatives of twenty-three state railroad commissions journeyed to White Sulphur Springs and presented to Director General McAdoo the fact that if his order was put into effect, without modification, the grossest of injustices would be done to thousands of shippers and communities.

That representation had the effect, so the state commissioners informed when they got back from White Sulphur Springs, of inducing the director general to give "assurances" as quoted by the state commissioners in a formal statement, "that reasonable adjustments, especially in those cases where gravious injury would be done by the decreed rates, might be taken care of before June 25th, and that Judge C. A. Prony, director of public service and accounting, was authorized to deal with such matters."

The director general, according to the same report, expressed a desire to co-operate with the state commissions and that Judge Prony was authorized to meet a committee from the state commissioners with a view to working out a plan of co-operation.

The state commissioners asked to be left in charge of rates applicable in the states, either as state commissions or as agents of the director general, appointed under authority of the eighth section of the Federal control law, which law, it may be submitted, amounts to a judgment by Congress and the President and the Interstate Commerce and State Commissions, as well as the railroads, have been incompetent both in regulating and operating the railroads.

One thing that is almost certain is that state rates will not be first boosted up to the level of what the tariff publishers think are the interstate rates in the territory in question. Instead of that the increases on state rates are likely to be added to the present bases, thereby continuing the relative situation without change except such as is inevitable when any rate is increased by a percentage.

Another repair likely to be made is the elimination of the \$15 per carload minimum and minimum class scales whereby nothing will be carried at lower than a scale beginning with twenty-five cents per 100 pounds. That however, is not certain.

One certainty is that rates made by combination will be treated as joint rates and the addition will not exceed the twenty-five per cent or the alternative specified maximum. For instance, rates from Ohio to southern Wisconsin are made by combining the rates to end from Chicago. Each is a separate rate and under the general order might be increased twenty-five per cent. Instead the twenty-five per cent must be held to the combined rates, as if they were one.

The status of the state commissions in the making of rates will be determined before June 25th.

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Vol. 2. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918. No. 4.

THE WARRING WORLD WANTS OIL
"He who adds a single barrel to the world's daily production strengthens the arm of Democracy against the Powers of Vandalism and Oppression."

EDITORIAL

AMERICAN ARTILLERY TO BE MOTORIZED.

Motorization of field artillery will be carried to a greater extent in the American army than in any other army engaged in the war. Not only will a far greater amount of motor equipment be provided in proportion to the strength of the army, but it will be used for work where armies now in the field depend solely upon horsepower and man power.

The Ordnance Department has succeeded in developing such types of tractors that, exclusive of the heaviest field artillery mounted on railroad carriages, all American artillery will be motorized, with the exception of some of the 3-inch-gun batteries. The problem of motorization of field artillery is a difficult one, which explains why it has not been carried to a greater extent than has been the case with the armies that have been fighting in Europe for the last three years.

The possible output of tractors for the transport of field artillery in the United States is practically unlimited, whereas the supply of horses is at present limited and is becoming more so each month.

Buy War Savings Stamps to the utmost of your financial capacity and then increase your capacity by saving more.

HIT THE "BULL'S" EYE.

The splendid results which the American Marines attained at Chateau-Thierry are due, military experts tell us, to their skill in the use of the rifle. American Marines rank with the world's best marksmen; and there is probably no other fighting organization in the world which can produce so large a percentage of qualified sharpshooters as they. In a recent qualifying test for Marines who are still in training in this country, no less than 90.8 per cent of the participants qualified. This is an added argument in favor of military training which shall be universal, for the Marines in France have shown what value a gun is in battle when it is in the hands of a man who knows how to use it.

GIVE 'EM JAP SHRAPNEL.

The salvation of Russia can no more be accomplished by rhetoric than could the curbing of the Hun upon the ocean. We tried the latter expedient for two years with no success. No matter how strong the language of our diplomatic notes, so long as they were not accompanied by any show of force nor by anything that looked like an attempt to prepare to use force, the German invasion of our rights upon the highways of the sea persisted. So in Russia. Though nominally at peace with the Soviet government, the cabinet at Berlin yet maintains armies upon Russian soil; and, upon one pretext or another, its armed forces are penetrating deeper and deeper into the country every day. They are now reported to have reached the outer reaches of Eastern Siberia. They cannot be checked by diplomatic representations. They can be checked by armed resistance. Japan, with the co-operation of China, is ready to apply force. Why is she being held back? Who is restraining her? Rumor has it that it is the administration at Washington which has not yet been willing to assent to Japanese advance in Siberia. The reason assigned is that the President or some of his advisers still think that a form of words may be devised which will save Russia and that armed operations there may lead to conditions worse than those which now prevail. The alternative is hard to visualize. Conditions in Russia could hardly be worse than they are. Desperate disease require desperate remedies. Administer a large-sized dose of Japanese shrapnel to the Russian situation. This is the proper prescription.

OIL TRESPASS BILL.

On Saturday, Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, introduced in the Senate a bill similar to that recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Chandler to punish trespassing on oil lands. As introduced the bill is hardly as severe on trespassers as Mr. Chandler desires to make it. It is proposed to make the very act of trespassing punishable, as it has been shown that in waiting for evidence of damage done in trespass the opportunity to protect property has often been lost. The penalties as proposed to inflict by Senator Owen are fixed at \$100 for being found lurking upon oil property of any kind. It is \$500 if discovered upon oil lands with intent to do injury, and \$5,000 if a person is caught trying to destroy any oil plant, pipe line, tank, pumping station, or any other depredation upon oil lands. Imprisonment is attached to each penalty. The first is one year, the second two years, and the third five years.

ABOUT NEW OIL COMPANIES.

Our attention has been, recently, repeatedly called to the delay of many oil companies in Kentucky who are derelict in transferring their stocks which are changing hands. It seems that some companies

THE OIL WORLD.

have been organized for sixty or ninety days, or longer, and have not yet even procured stock certificates, although the capital stock has been paid in. Some of these companies have issued receipts for these payments, pending the issuance of the certificates, but the receipts are not gotten up in good form, and the stockholders have been handicapped in selling or transferring their interests on account of the loose way these documents have been formulated. One cause of the failure to have stock certificates on time is due to the fact that these companies have ordered their certificates from printers operating in other States, whereas, we are sure better service can be obtained from printing establishments in Lexington, and other cities in Kentucky.

There have been instances in which companies, having a full supply of blank certificates on hand, have delayed transferring stock for periods of from one to two weeks, and similar other negligence.

If these little matters could be remedied, it would be very beneficial to the general oil industry, and create a greater confidence in the legitimate stock companies operating in Kentucky.

There have also been complaints that companies are not keeping their stockholders properly advised on operations, and while, of course, it is not the business of THE OIL WORLD to regulate or dictate regarding these matters, we are perfectly sure that attention should be given to these complaints.

Remember! the men in our army and navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and War Savings Stamps.

CANADA POSSIBLE FUTURE OIL FIELD.

Canada, fully aroused to its pressing need for all kinds of petroleum products, does not require a great amount of time for deliberation when any suggestion is made that sounds like an oil possibility.

Within twenty-four hours of the time that the appeal of the Board of Trade of Saskatoon, Sask., was brought before it, the Canadian Government has referred the appeal to speed up petroleum production in Western Canada to the war committee of the cabinet for immediate action. The prospect is that immediate steps to the desired end will be taken.

The plan was inaugurated by the Saskatoon Board of Trade and then indorsed by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, J. A. Calder, and by the Canadian officials. The suggestion is made that a request be presented to Mark L. Requa, oil director of the United States Fuel Administration, to loan an expert to the Canadian Government, to the end that most be made of available oil resources to speed production for war necessities. The action of the Board of Trade took the form of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Immediate increased production of petroleum products for war purposes is urgent; and

"Whereas, Oil has already been discovered in Western Canada; and

"Whereas, The annual cost of the importation of petroleum products into Canada is in the neighborhood of nine millions of dollars annually; and

"Whereas, If oil is produced in Western Canada in sufficient quantities to furnish the requirements of the Dominion the economy would serve largely to defray the interest on Canada's war indebtedness; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Board of Trade respectfully request the Premier of Canada to ask the Government of the United States to have Mark L. Requa, director of the oil division of the United States Government, who is now engaged in speeding up production, loan an oil expert to the Canadian Government for a similar purpose."

GASOLINE AFTER THE WAR.

There have been many questions asked regarding the outlook for consumption of gasoline after the war. Because of the tremendous demand for this product and heavy increase in its export, there may be some people who fear that the end of the war will mean a decline in the consumption of petroleum and petroleum products, especially of gasoline.

All indications, however, point to the fact that the heaviest demand ever experienced by the refiners of petroleum and petroleum products will be that which will come after the close of the war. In Europe there is no such a thing any more as the use of gasoline except for war purposes. It is a penal offense in the Allied nations to use gasoline for any purpose not vitally essential to the winning of the war. In this country there have been as yet no steps taken to curtail the use of gasoline for automobiles, pleasure launches and other purposes. With the end of the war there will come renewed demands from all parts of Europe for gasoline for automobiles, vessels and the many other purposes for which its use has been abandoned for the duration of the war.

One branch of industry which will require millions of gallons of gasoline annually will be that of agriculture. Europe is almost without farm horses, and Canada is in very nearly the same condition. In the United States the number of horses on the farms is decreasing; all this because of the great number of horses being required for war purposes.

Farmers all over the world are turning to the farm tractor, and recent advices from Winnipeg, Canada, are, that to meet the needs of the farmers in the great wheat-raising districts of the Dominion, orders are being placed for tractors 50 per cent faster than the utmost endeavors of the railroads and factories can supply them.

The unusual activity in purchase of tractors is laid both to the general prosperity of the farmers, following three years of good crops, and to the great effort being made to increase farm production. To cheapen the price of farm tractors in Canada, the duty has recently been removed on this class of agricultural machinery, and farm tractors have been shipped into western Canada in the last year at a rapidly increasing rate. In 1917, the business of the International Harvester Company's distributing houses at Lethbridge, which serves southern Alberta, totaled \$1,200,000. Of this business 90 per cent was in spot cash and the bulk of the transactions was in farm tractors.

This is but one of the rapidly increasing lines of consumption of gasoline. The war has put the truck business ahead ten years in the last two years. Indications are that the gasoline truck will displace practically all other forms of road transportation in Europe, as well as in this country after the close of the war. The efficiency, reliability and durability of the gasoline truck and the farm tractor have been proved, and indications are now that the purchase of these in the years following the war will be limited by the capacity to produce them.

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13 leases, Powell County	4,203 acres
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ROY WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

A. C. CARPENTER, Secretary and Field Manager.

OFFICE, JACKSON, KENTUCKY.

BREATHITT COUNTY

THE BIG SIX OIL COMPANY was organized for the purpose of finding oil in Breathitt County. After securing approximately 3,000 acres on the waters of Frozen Creek, a corporation was formed with a nominal capital and only a sufficient amount of the capital stock was offered for sale to cover the cost of drilling four wells. The property selected and now held by the company is considered A-1 from geological and practical knowledge of the formations that exist. Fact is, our leases are embodied in a territory that is considered the most favorable in the entire State of Kentucky for the development of an oil field of tremendous proportions and long endurance yielders. This statement is backed by authorities of national réputé. One fifty-barrel well would make our holdings worth more than our capital stock.

THE BIG SIX OIL COMPANY is now moving drilling equipment to the Al Cassidy farm on the Morge branch of Frozen Creek, which is two miles northwest of the Van Cleve well, and another rig will be moved to the Jerry Taulbee farm near Taulbee P.O. Ten other test wells are drilling, or have been planned for immediate drilling along the waters of Frozen Creek. Old experienced operators are among the pioneers in this county.

THE BIG SIX OIL COMPANY pays no salaries to officers excepting the field manager, pays no office rent, offers no watered stock and has no loop-holes that would permit graft.

OIL--THEN AND NOW

History tells us far back as 331 B. C., petroleum was found and the immortal Plutarch mentioned it in his writings. In this country, in the first part of the year 1800 the early settlers found oil on the surface of the creeks, collecting it with blankets, from which it was squeezed and used in domestic ways.

In 1840 a druggist by the name of Kier, living in Pittsburg, found oil along the banks of the Allegheny River and later he exploited "a cure-all liniment." Kier obtained the oil at first by skinning small quantities from the surface of the creeks, but later drilled a well, striking salt, and from this he secured small quantities of oil, which were used for medicinal purposes.

In 1858 a banker by the name of James Townsend, became interested in surface oil and finally induced Edwin L. Drake to go to Titusville, Pa., for the purpose of developing oil for commercial uses. In 1858 Drake discovered oil at a depth of sixty feet, and the initial production was ten barrels per day. A company was organized being called "The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Co. of New York," and was financed by the banker. In the year 1860, 2,000 barrels of oil were produced in the United States. Like many men Drake was only appreciated after he died, and a handsome monument was built to him by a well-known oil financier.

Speculation in oil properties and stocks was rampant in 1868 and 1869, when scores of companies were formed and fabulous prices paid for land in the then known oil belt. This speculation was encouraged by the crude methods of locating oil then prevailing. It is said a stranger came into a little town one day and offered, for a fee of \$50, to locate oil within twenty-four hours. He was promptly engaged by a man named Brown and started out walking in a circle four miles, gradually narrowing the circumference until three hours after starting a hazel twig which he had in his hand turned toward the ground, broke and fell. The prospectors, accepting the assurance of this man, drilled a well exactly at the point, striking oil at 400 feet. There and then the profession of locating oil by "hazel switches" was established. This method later suffered from competition with spiritualistic mediums, who claimed to have control of the spirit of certain Indian chiefs. It is interesting to read of the attempts of some oil operators to establish oil finds by these superstitions or unreliable methods.

The practical plan for locating oil began when the oil geologist started operations, and he is now recognized as an authority, it being positively asserted by those who know that 85 per cent. of the wells which have been driven under the direction of geologists are producers. As the production of oil increased, the necessity for transportation was apparent and American ingenuity was sufficient to cope with the mechanical problems by the establishment of pipe lines. The first pipe line was constructed across the Allegheny mountains in 1879, completed to Bayonne, N. J., in 1887. The pipe line question, however, was not successfully solved until the entrance of the Standard Oil Co. into the development field, when conditions radically changed for the better.

Interesting stories are told of small investments from which fortunes were amassed, but to men in the business these were to well known to touch upon. Suffice to say "a new crop of millionaires" within a period of a quarter of a century (and a great number of them multi-millionaires) can be traced directly to the development of petroleum production.

OIL IS KENTUCKY'S SECOND LARGEST INDUSTRY

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION NOT KEEPING UP WITH DEMAND DESPITE ALL EFFORTS

LIMA, Ohio, June 21.—Crude oil conditions throughout the United States have undergone little change during the first week in June. Production in the gusher districts of the mid-continent is not making the gain in ratio to the great volume of work under way and hope of maintaining a parity between demand and supply is waning.

The only new fields, or rather prospective territory, uncovered during the past few months has been in Louisiana and Texas. Nothing like the Kansas discoveries of last year has been brought forward. Wyoming is yet a highly speculative field, and the average well there is far below actual cost of drilling. The Appalachian fields of the Ohio Valley are enjoying their greatest prosperity, but despite the many wildcat ventures in isolated parts of West Virginia and in a score of Ohio counties no pools of any big worth are being found.

New production is greater than decline in old wells, but taking the country at large the demand is greater today than total supply and consumption of gasoline and lubricating oils is almost 5 per cent greater for the comparative period over 1918. The only incentive to wildcating is high prices for crude, and while Ohio Valley oil at \$4 is attractive where production, even though small is assured, at present costs in materials and labor there is no margin even at this quotation to incite wildcating by the small operator. The big gas companies can take the chances in West Virginia, where gas is as marketable as crude oil, but in other localities small operators cannot take these chances. Wells cost thousands now where they once cost hundreds.

Ohio Valley Prospects.

In the Ohio Valley the West Virginia side has no districts attracting attention. Prospects for more good producers in the Dent's Run pool in Marion County have been greatly reduced by the last two completions—one a light pumper and the other a duster. In both Wetzel and Doddridge Counties there is territory under development that promises to supply better than average wells, and Gilmer County has considerable new work starting. The Philadelphia company is starting new work in the vicinity of its recent completion on the Homer Mason farm in Troy district. Some excitement has been aroused in Monongalia County by the J. H. McKernott Oil Company drilling in a well showing for a good producer. It is located near Mooreville, on Dunkard Creek, Clay District. It is a second test on the D. C. Core farm, the first having been drilled many years ago, proving a duster. The second test got its oil in the top of the Big Injun sand, and the well made several strong flows, producing 125 barrels the first 24 hours. Drilling was discontinued and the well shut in to await erection of additional tankage.

Since it is located in a section that has not been closely tested it is regarded as somewhat important, but it will take considerable improvement to put it in the gusher list.

On the Ohio side of the river the only development of the week is Ralph Pross' test on the John Riley farm in the deep sand territory, Cass Township, Muskingum County. From its showing, based on other wells in the northern end of the field, it is estimated to be good for 100 barrels, and will probably lead to the largest extension that has been found in the deep sand territory in a number of years, possibly up to the development work connecting with the Wooster field in Wayne County, and passing through the western edge of Holmes and Coshocton Counties. In both of the last two named counties there has been a considerable increase in work, and Coshocton County has more new wells starting than at any time since it began to attract attention.

Some Hope in Hocking.

The only other part of the field presenting better than light wells is the development in Ward Township, Hocking County, and it is agreed that the deep sand territory is most likely to furnish more new production than any other part of the Ohio Valley fields. For two successive months the quantity supplied has exceeded that of West Virginia. The shallow sand districts offer nothing as an inducement for greater activity and light pumpers are the rule in all districts.

Texas shows during the week only a few good wells finished. Work has been dragging, but it is about time some of the wildcat tests are showing something, while others are just past the starting stage. There were 31 completions during the week, but the new production was just a little in advance of 2,000 barrels, showing that the wells were small. Production in North Texas area and in the Panhandle is approximately 50,000 barrels daily, the new wells just about offsetting the decline in the old. Some of the wells at Ranger, in Eastland County, should get the sand this week, and the Burkhardt and Electra pools, in Wichita County, are showing good wells now and then. The outside districts are offering very little in the way of new production. Brown County is showing some new wells that help swell production.

Leading wells of the week were in the old development around Burkhardt and Electra. In the former the largest is credited with an initial production of 100 barrels, but the completion of a 200-barrel well one-half mile from production on the Shultz farm was the leading completion in importance during the week. At Electra a 350-barrel well in the defined limits was the best completion. The usual small pumpers were developed in the Sunshine Hill pool and at Ranger.

Wyoming Promises Well.

Spring work is in full swing in Wyoming, although snows and winter weather are liable to stop field work at any time up to the middle of June. Outside of the larger fields, such as the Greybull, Big Muddy and Salt Creek, the Warm Springs operations, in Hot Springs County, and the territory contiguous thereto, are attracting the most attention. Two domes have recently been located in the vicinity of Nowood River and Nowater Creek, and a w. is drilling on the western one, which has been named the Murphy dome. The pipe line from Thermopolis is making progress, and the crews are now working out from the field, having stopped the work of laying the pipe at the west entrance to the Warm Springs Canyon. In the Salt Creek field the Stocks well is making 500 barrels per day, and is the best producer in the northern part of the development. E. T. Williams & Co. are building a rig on their holdings near this well, and the Ohio Oil Company has two wells drilling on the Columbine lease. The Ogden Oil Company has two wells drilling on Columbine lease, and the Bessemer Oil Company is in building. This summer should tell whether Wyoming is a real oil field or a graveyard.

In the Big Muddy field the most important strike is that of the Elkhorn, being drilled by the Midwest Refining on an interest basis. This well will do better than 500 barrels per day. The Glenrock Sheep Company well, in Section 4-33-70 of the Big Muddy, found a spray sand at 1,480 feet, and the gas pressure threw the oil above the derrick, but it proved to be only a pocket and soon failed. The well is being drilled to regulate pays. East of the Big Muddy rather important wildcats are drilling. Southeast of Douglas the One Hundred Oil Company is trying to shoot off water in its well, and will make a test of a heavy oil show. At the best this will not be good for more than 30 barrels. In the Breuning Basin field, where the wells are shallow and the oil is a light gravity, the pipe line of the Wyatt Oil Company has been completed and a skimming plant is being erected at Fetterman, where the pipe line meets the railroad. The skimming plant will take the gasoline content from the oil of the basin wells and the residue will be sold as fuel oil or shipped to Casper refineries.

GASOLINE MADE FROM CASINGHEAD FIGURED AS GOVERNMENT NEED BY OKLAHOMA OPERATORS

TULSA, Okla., June 21.—Casinghead gasoline manufacturers confess confidence the Government will turn to them for a large share of the gasoline necessary to propel this nation's air fleet before the war is many months older. Consequently there is a desire now while constructing gasoline plants to make ready for the use of processes that will insure a product suitable for aeroplane use. The old-time process of manufacturing gasoline from gas known as the compression process is giving way to the absorption process by which means it is possible to manufacture water-white gasoline, which does not have to be blended with gasoline or some other by-product of crude petroleum before it can be used.

As the Midcontinent field is producing the major portion of the gasoline output of the country, whether from crude petroleum or from casinghead gas, the Government naturally has turned to this field for as much aeroplane gasoline as can be obtained from here. A purchasing agent, with headquarters in Tulsa, has been accredited to the Midcontinent field.

It has been reported the Government will pay a liberal premium for gasoline suitable for the aeroplane service. Some gasoline manufacturers have said this premium will run as high as six cents a gallon. If this is the case it is well

worth the attention of every maker of gasoline to get into the game of making gasoline for aeroplanes.

May Tax Gasoline Users.

In order to curtail the use of gasoline for pleasure cars it has been hinted the Government will before long impose a special tax on consumers. This, however, would not be likely to prove a serious deterrent, for the reason a person with the "automobile fever" in his veins will not stop at paying special tribute to indulge his propensity in this respect. In order to shut off on the joy ride it is generally believed it will be necessary to limit his supply of gasoline. Refiners and gasoline makers, however, do not think there is any necessity of checking the use of gasoline in pleasure cars, as they claim the supply is steadily increasing, even in warm weather, though the extreme heat of summer is said to affect the casinghead gasoline industry adversely.

The past week has been rather quiet in the Midcontinent field. There were two events worthy of special notice, the bringing in of a good well in Cowley County, Kansas, and a second well in Stephens County, Oklahoma, which apparently assures that section of Oklahoma a "place in the sun" as an oil territory. The Empire Gas and Fuel Company drilled the well in Cowley County, Kansas, which is located on the Johnson land, in Section 4-32-5, northeast of Winfield, about eight miles. After completion it started off pumping at the rate of 60 barrels daily.

The well in Stephens County, Oklahoma, was drilled by the Ft. Ring Oil Company in Section 30-1, south, 8 west, not far from Duncan, seat of the county. It is said, to be good for 90 barrels and is about such a producer as the discovery well in that region in Section 22-1, south, 9 west, which was drilled by the Magnolia Petroleum Company.

Predict Another Pool.

The Carter Oil Company is rigging up for an offset to the Ft. Ring Oil Company's well. Numerous other wells are drilling in Stephens and Cotton County, adjacent on the west. Scouts for the big companies are united in predicting at least one good pool in that part of Oklahoma.

The Carter Oil Company has a two-hundred-barrel well in its first test in Section 30-23-8, Cleveland. The sand was topped at 2,068 feet.

The Gladys Bell Oil Company has completed its eighth well on the L. Tiger land, in Section 15-16-13, and it is making 150 barrels. It was completed at 1,618 feet.

The Fortune Oil Company, which developed the big gas field at Morrison, Okla., has two wells tied up there on account of mishaps. Tools were lost in a test on the Arkeketa land, in Section 4-23-3, at 2,100 feet. A joint of ten-inch casing fell into the hole in a test on the Altatler land, in Section 5-23-3, at 2,010 feet. Both of these tests have the earmarks of good wells. The Fortune people are drilling for gas, as it may be up to the Morrison field in large measure to supply the extra gas that will be needed by the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company for Oklahoma and Kansas towns next winter. Unless new gas of great volume is found this summer it is feared there will be much suffering from gas shortage next winter.

The Carter Oil Company has a well estimated at 200 barrels in the north-east quarter of Section 30-23-8, Osage County.

The Southwestern Oil Company's eighth completion on the Welsh land, in Section 17-28-1, Blackwell, is good for 200 barrels. It was completed at 1,980 feet. Their Seventh Well.

Jackson and Wise have completed their seventh well on the Fulsom land, in the northeast quarter of Section 9-16-11, Moncks, and it is pumping at the rate of 90 barrels. It was drilled to a depth of 2,267 feet.

E. B. Lawson has a thirty-five-barrel well on a fee piece in Section 33-26-15, Nowata.

The well of Gardner and others, on the Salida Atkins land, in Section 29-17-15, after completion started off at 600 barrels. The sand was entered at 1,140 feet.

The Youngstown pool, in Okmulgee County, took on renewed interest with a good well in a new sand on the Lucy Johnson land, southeast quarter of Section 1-13-11, in the township south of the original pool. This was drilled by the Okmulgee Producing and Refining Company, which opened that pool.

The Youngstown pool from 45 wells at the last report was producing on an average daily of 4,573 barrels. Several of these wells are on a settled basis.

Billing's field, in Noble County, reported a fifteen-hundred-barrel well, No. 5, on the famous Neil lease, which is owned by the Humphreys Petroleum Company and E. N. Gillespie. The Neil property is in Section 15-23-2 west.

Charles F. Noble, of Tulsa, is preparing to build a large absorption gasoline plant at Quay, Pawnee County, which is to cost \$250,000, and will be one of the largest and most modern plants in the Midcontinent field. The Claremore Mound Oil and Gas Company and the Fontenelle Oil and Gas Company have been consolidated under the name of the American Refining Company, which will build a one-thousand-barrel refinery at Claremore right away.

DISPUTE OVER OIL LAND ENRICHES

WYOMING'S LIBERTY BOND FUNDS.

BILLINGS, Mont., June 21.—Peculiar as it may seem, it is a fact that the Liberty Bond sales in the state of Wyoming were increased by the sum of \$1,100,000 directly because of the fact that the state and federal government are disputing title to oil land. What is more, it is expected that before the suit is finally settled the amount so invested in Liberty Bonds will have reached the enormous total of \$2,000,000.

It came about this way: Prior to 1904, two 80-acre tracts, then classed as purely agricultural land, now in the center of the producing area of the Grass Creek oil field, were held by the government. About the same time a tract of 160 acres in which title was vested in the state was included in a forest reserve and under a lien agreement the state relinquished the forest reserve tract and selected the two 80-acres, legally known as the north half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 10-16-08. The department of the interior accepted title to the state's 160 acres in the forest reserve, but before the usual red tape could be ironwood at Washington and title in the Grass Creek land vested in the state, oil was discovered on the land. Then, the government officials refused to carry out the terms of their agreement with the result that the matter has been in the United States courts ever since.

Pending the settlement of the suit, which will occur when the United States supreme court has passed judgment, oil from a number of highly productive wells have been produced and is being marketed by the Midwest Refining Company and the Grass Creek Oil & Gas Company under leases from the state. The money accruing therefrom to the amount of \$1,100,000 has been held in escrow until the settlement of the suit. Recently it was decided to invest the escrow funds in Liberty Bonds and the agreement was made that all future escrow funds in this cause shall be so invested.

REVISED LIST OF COMMITTEES OF KENTUCKY OIL MEN'S ASSOCIATION IS GIVEN OUT

President Frank B. Tomb, of the Kentucky Oil Men's Association, has given out the following revised list of committee-members of the organization. These committees serve under their respective heads, and are expected to attend every meeting of the association whenever it is possible:

Executive Committee—P. J. White, of White Bros. & Huff; W. S. Mitchell, of Kentucky River Oil Company; Willard Spencer, of the Atlantic Refining & Producing Company; Thomas Argue, Jr., of the Sun Oil Company; J. W. Flesher, of the Southwestern Petroleum Company.

Legislative Committee—D. B. Foster, of the Cumberland Producing & Refining Company; Leonard G. Cox, Lexington; G. B. Williams, of the Security Producing & Refining Company; W. H. Fitzgerald, of the Petroleum Exploration Company.

Finance Committee—R. A. Chiles, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; George Collins, of the Furnace Oil Company; M. T. McElroy, Winchester, Ky.; L. V. Muller, Lexington; C. E. Hill, of the Empire Oil & Gas Company; C. R. Dulin, of the Dulin Oil Company.

Trouble Committee—E. E. Leinen, of the Green River Oil Company; W. T. Woolfolk, of the Dul'n Oil Company; F. J. Watson.

Membership Committee—Frank H. Hudson, C. G. Ginter, Willett Groover, C. W. Sales, Steve B. Featherston.

Publicity Committee—Harry Giovannoli, Desha Breckinridge.

Tax Committee—D. L. Pendleton, John H. Gardner, W. J. Flesher, John Gourlay.

Entertainment Committee—Harry L. Skelly, Sam E. Bell.

DITTO WILLING TO PROVE SCIENTIFIC HYPOTHESIS OF HYDRO-CARBONS IN KENTUCKY

In order to prove my scientific hypothesis of the nature of hydrocarbons in the Appalachian district of eastern Kentucky, which involves an experience of practically twenty years in the oil fields of California, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Kentucky, I am willing to wager the sum of \$1,000.00 with an individual or company who employs me at the regular fee of \$100.00 per day to make a thorough geological inspection of their properties, that I can determine beyond a reasonable doubt, the application of my method, whether it prove favorable or unfavorable according to the physical condition of my report.

In making this statement, I wish to state that it is a personal responsibility and is not intended to reflect upon the geological status as a basis, but scientifically conforms to all of the elementary principles of geology.

Respectfully,
R. L. DITTO,
Mineralogist and Geology of Petroleum
P. O. Box 12 Lexington, Ky.

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**PETROLEUM PRICE-FIXING BALLED BY
"DEFECTIVE WORDING" OF FUEL BILL**

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The fact that defective wording in the organic act prevents the Fuel Administration from fixing the price on fuel oil and gasoline was emphasized by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, in testifying before the House Appropriations Committee on the Sundry Civil Bill. The question of the Fuel Administration's scope, whether it has jurisdiction over gasoline as well as fuel oil, was being discussed. Dr. Garfield said:

"We are proceeding on the assumption that we have the right to so act with reference to all of them; the only thing is that section 25 unfortunately, in the matter of price-fixing, speaks of coal and coke, and not of fuel, so that we are not able to fix the maximum price in the same way; but we have to do it as they have done it in steel, copper, and those things, by getting the industries together, and that we are doing, by the way."

What Fuel Oil Division is Doing.

The organized work that is being carried forward by the Fuel Oil Division of the Fuel Administration was thus described by Dr. Garfield:

It has been determined by the administrator and the legal division that gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil, as well as natural and artificial gas, are all covered by the Lever act. Artificial gas made from coal may be handled by either the Coal Division or the Oil Division. There is now a final conference pending.

(a) Production Section.—This section is concerned with all questions bearing on production, keeps in close touch with oil fields, and attempts to encourage greater drilling activity.

(b) Transportation (Rail) Section.—This section supervises tank car movement, encourages trainload shipment, and attempts to secure greater daily tank car mileage. In addition, this section proposes rules and regulations to the railway director's office looking to better operating conditions. It has a field office in Kansas City.

(c) Transportation (Ships) Section.—This section keeps in touch with tank steamer movement both coastwise and transatlantic, co-operates with the Shipping Board in program of construction for new tank ships, and also operates with the Petroleum War Service Committee on distribution of tank ships.

(d) Transportation (Pipeline) Section.—This section is making a study of pipelines with a view to greater delivery of oil to tidewater. The plan is now being put into effect that will permit the delivery of 26,000 barrels additional oil to refineries at New York harbor. The additional pipelines necessary will be completed by September 1. The work is being done by the pipeline companies at their own expense.

(e) Refining Section.—This section has the problem of refining in hand, and determines alteration of methods to make available more fuel oil and less gasoline. It is considering standard specifications for army, navy, and allies.

(f) Marketing and Complaints Section.—This section endeavors to assist consumers in securing their requirements, considers complaints relating to shortage due to unsatisfactory rail and ship deliveries, and also considers generally the distribution problem.

(g) Oil-well Supplies Section.—This section is making survey of stocks to determine quantity available, has to do with securing priorities for raw material and manufacture of oil supplies used in oil-well drilling; it also has subcommittees representing oil-well supply dealers, and works in close harmony with trade.

(h) Statistical Section.—This section gathers complete statistics as to production and consumption, wildcatting, drilling, shipments, refining, and marketing.

(i) Law Section.—This section advises on all legal matters.

Some of the problems for consideration are:

Airline gasoline specifications.

Adequate storage for next winter.

Zonal distribution, to save rail transportation.

Allocation of oil-well supplies, if necessary.

Reducing consumption of gasoline.

Increase of fuel oil.

Supplies for army, navy, and allies.

Standardization of products for overseas.

Shipment.

Fuel-oil specifications.

Natural gas priorities.

Demurrage on tank cars.

Reconsignment of tank cars.

Restricting cracking process.

Co-ordination of purchases.

(j) Natural Gas Section.—Not yet organized.

The Oil Division has taken over from the Council of National Defense its oil functions and will act as original source of investigation and point of contact in all oil matters.

The Federal Trade Commission is going to continue, more comprehensively, its investigation of the oil business, with particular attention to crude oil, and in the direction of unfair competition. This was stated by Dr. Francis Walker, chairman of the economic department of the commission, in his testimony on the Sundry Civil bill.

"Since I was before this committee last there have been 29 additional suits filed in California and Wyoming—27 in California and 2 in Wyoming—and 18 in the western district of Louisiana. Those additional California and Wyoming suits involve some 7,208 acres of land, alleged in our bills to be worth \$24,000,000. In addition to that, there are Louisiana suits involving lands worth something over \$500,000. Now, as to the results that have been obtained, there have been decisions on the merits in 14 cases, one of them a Supreme Court decision in favor of the United States. In 11 of them the decisions were in favor of the United States in the district courts. In one case there was a decision by the circuit court of appeals against the government, and in another one there was a decision in the district court against the government.

"Receivers have been appointed in a large number of those cases—in 25 cases in California—and receivers remain in charge in 21 of them, the receivers having been discharged in four cases, in one case upon a decision on the merits, and in three upon an adverse decision without prejudice to the filing of new suits, based on the inadequacy of the government's bill to support a claim for portection during the pendency of proceedings in the General Land Office. Three new suits have been filed in place of those three. Up to January 1 of this year nearly \$9,000,000 has been impounded in the hands of receivers, and since then a receiver has been appointed in another case involving some 17 quarter sections of land. I think there are about \$3,000,000 more that will be impounded as the result of that decision."

"The main decision, of course, in what is known as the Midwest case, in the Supreme Court, sustained the validity of the President's withdrawal order, or the order withdrawing the lands from entry. The other cases in which the Government has obtained decisions on the merits have sustained the Government on the law in certain phases, and are now pending before a master for a determination of the amount of damages to which the Government is entitled. There are some cases that have been decided, and some remaining yet to be decided that rest practically entirely on questions of fact."

Manning Tells of Bureau Work.

Extensive investigation and co-operative efforts with big private or public utility concerns in the development of the oil shales of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah is one of the principal tasks which the Bureau of Mines proposes to carry forward under an appropriation in the sundry civil bill. The bureau asked for \$135,000, an increase of \$35,000, "for inquiries and investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, with a view to economic development and conserving resources through the prevention of waste; to inquire into economic conditions affecting the industry, etc." The bill carried \$100,000.

Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, at the hearings on the sundry civil bill, explained that the \$35,000 increase asked for is needed to get statistics of petroleum refineries which no other agency has been collecting.

He explained that the Geological Survey obtains statistics of the production of crude oil that comes out of the ground, while the Bureau of Mines is gathering statistics of the refineries; how much gasoline is being refined, and how much crude oil is being used under the boilers.

In emphasizing some of the constructive work that the bureau has done, Dr. Manning told the Appropriations Committee: "We have been studying the methods of conserving oil under ground, both petroleum and natural gas. An important investigation during the past year has been under way as to the different types of gasoline being used for aviation purposes, in order to prepare the specifications for the Signal Corps for the best gasoline that can be used for aeroplane purposes.

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"The Bureau of Mines is now investigating, through cooperation with the British Government, several tons of shales from the North-western States. The process that the British Government has put its stamp of approval on is the Del Monte process. When the present supply of oil is exhausted oil from these shales is the only source of supply that we can get any of our petroleum needs from. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is cooperating with the Bureau of Mines in the erection of a plant in California to develop these oil shales in that state. It is probable that we will put up a plant in Nevada.

Efforts to stimulate oil production in 10 states, through the services of 27 geologists working in those states throughout the year, to recruit the war efforts of the nation as carried on by the Geological Survey, was called to the attention of the House Appropriations Committee by George Curtis Smith, Director of the Survey. He said:

"In the case of oil, the largest amount of work has been done in the mid-continent field in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and some in Louisiana. To effort there has been to stimulate production and to advise the Indian tribes of their offering for lease lands, and on account of this need of oil investigations the coal work of the Survey has been much less the past year than in other years.

"The recommendations of the Survey in connection with the oil land withdrawals have been, of course, a part of the general policy of withholding from present entry under the old placer law the lands probably valuable for oil, in order that the land may be available for the disposition under the legislation which has been pending in Congress for several years.

"The question there is whether the eventual production over a large area, especially the production at low cost, would be facilitated by the continuation of the operations of the placer law.

"I think now, above all things, what we need is the concentration of the drilling of new wells on area which has been proven up. We do not need at the present time so much wildcatting as we do inside drilling, as it is called.

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Efforts to stimulate oil production in 10 states, through the services of 27 geologists working in those states throughout the year, to recruit the war efforts of the nation as carried on by the Geological Survey, was called to the attention of the House Appropriations Committee by George Curtis Smith, Director of the Survey. He said:

"In the case of oil, the largest amount of work has been done in the mid-continent field in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and some in Louisiana. To effort there has been to stimulate production and to advise the Indian tribes of their offering for lease lands, and on account of this need of oil investigations the coal work of the Survey has been much less the past year than in other years.

"The recommendations of the Survey in connection with the oil land withdrawals have been, of course, a part of the general policy of withholding from present entry under the old placer law the lands probably valuable for oil, in order that the land may be available which has been pending in Congress for several years.

"The question there is whether the eventual production over a large area, especially the production at low cost, would be facilitated by the continuation of the operations of the placer law.

"I think now, above all things, what we need is the concentration of the drilling of new wells on area which has been proven up. We do not need at the present time so much wildcatting as we do inside drilling, as it is called."

THE DOG CLAUSE.

Indeed this is an age of new things and new conditions. The oil industry is no exception. Who would have ever thought that a dog would play an important part in a lease agreement? But nevertheless, such is truthfully the case and a canine has his name embodied in a lease which guarantees his protection.

Some weeks ago Bill Vanoy and Bob Shirley were in Barren county on a leasing expedition when they met a typical rural lady, widowed some years ago and since her three sons joined the colors, her faithful old dog Rover is her only companion and bodyguard.

The fine old lady was willing to lease covering the accustomed dollar down, the one-eighth royalty, rental, etc., but that wasn't sufficient to satisfy her in affixing her signature to the instrument. "You all shan't bring no dogs on this here place to bite my dog Rover. He is all I've got since Joe, Jim and Pete joined the army and I wants him protected to the full extent of the law."

This declaration by the good old lady was just cause for Bill and Bob to scratch their liceless heads, but they realized that they had to acquiesce, so they went out in the front yard for a consultation. After consuming several minutes discussing the matter, Bob was of the opinion that it would likely be disastrous to insert "dog clause" in the lease because of the possibility of stray dogs following the workmen to the lease when operations started. "Well," said Bill, "I'll go and tell the old sister that we will keep dogs off the lease even if we have to shoot 'em."

But a verbal agreement did not go with Mrs. ——, and she said emphatically, "If you all want to bore in on my farm you must protect Rover by putting it in the wirt."

And here is the clause that was inserted in "writin' that protects Rover from all hostile enemies!" It is further agreed that the said lessees will not bring or cause to be brought any dogs on the said premises of the said lessor to bite her dog Rover."

Judge Cochran, who has handed down many important decisions bearing on the oil industry, would doubtless uphold this lease to the "finest extent of the law" in case of infringement thereof upon the rights of Rover, the beloved country dog.

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"ONE LOOK MEANS A LOT"

(Continued from First Page)

is No. 2, on the farm will be decided by court.

L. C. Neely has a fishing job at No. 1, P. G. Legg, as has the Hillis Oil Company, at No. 2 Crit Childers.

Goetman and Chilton are preparing to spud in at another location on the Hurst tract.

The Stanton Oil Company, of Lexington, has contracted for a well to be drilled on the T. C. Hollen farm.

The Retlock Oil Company is also preparing to drill on the R. L. Hollan lease.

Douglas St. Clair will soon begin to develop the W. E. Graham farm.

Barren County.

In Barren county, the gas well of the Hoffman Oil Company, of Lexington, on the San Francis farm, near Glasgow, is still making a big showing of natural gas. The gas in this well was encountered at a depth of about 800 feet, and is the result of a deep test. The gas is now under control and gauges better than 1,500,000 cubic feet, according to late information from Glasgow. The gas will be used, and the well drilled deeper, probably to a depth of 1,500 feet, unless oil in commercial quantities is found at a lesser depth. In the shallow sands in this field, the Hoffman Oil Company has completed nine producing wells, at an average depth of 200 feet.

Twenty-three rigs are at work in various sections of Barren county. The most recent strike in that section was that of the Monetta Oil Company at No. 1 William Barrick, which is credited with 10 barrels or better.

The Hoffman Oil Company's latest on the Beals lease will make 20 barrels.

The Etta Oil Company is due in with No. 2 on the Browning farm on Boyd's Creek.

Horace Combs and others are at work on a test on the Steffey farm.

Menifee County.

In Menifee county, Kash and Back, of Frenchburg, are drilling at 100 feet, on the Frank Clark farm, one and one-half miles south of Meriba. The same operators recently completed a small pumper on the Bashford tract, on Beaver Creek in the same county. This was No. 4. Seventy-seven feet of sand was found, with 33 feet of pay.

Knott County.

In Knott county, the Kentucky Producers and Refinery Corporation have equipment on the ground for their last test on the Joe Hall farm, ten miles south of Wayland, on Beaver Creek. They plan to drill to a depth of from 2,200 to 2,700 feet.

Breathitt County.

In Breathitt county, Stevenson and others are drilling a test at the forks of Little and Big Caney Creek. They are down about 500 feet.

Allen County.

In Allen county, the Leonard Petroleum Company got two 10-barrel producers at Nos. 3 and 4, on the Frost tract.

The Sperry Oil & Gas Company got 15, 20 and 25 barrel wells at Nos. 4, 5 and 6, on the Hulen farm.

Lawrence County.

In Lawrence county, Busseyville district, the Ohio Fuel Oil Company's No. 2, Joe Hutchinson, made only a small showing. Location for No. 3, on the same farm, has been made and the rig is being moved to it.

Wayne County.

In Wayne county, the Quaker Oil Company has made a location for its initial test on the Cooper Hurst farm.

Pulaski County.

In Pulaski county, oil in small quantities was found on the Joe Waddell property at the shallow depth of 90 feet. The well is being drilled deeper.

Boyd and others are due in with a test near Dykes.

RUNS AND COMPLETIONS.

The following are the runs and completions for the week ending June 15th, as furnished by the Cumberland Pipe Line Company:

Busseyville	381.78
Fallsburg	709.02
Cooper	881.45
Denny	679.34
Steubenville	1,311.23
Cannel City	451.60
Fitchburg	13,198.04
Ravenna	2,538.97
Ravenna	4,992.94
Ravenna	11,034.77
Campbell	138.75
Stillwater	401.66
Wagersville	727.80
Beaver Creek	270.56
Ragland	690.67
Parmileysville	449.17
Pilot	10,419.47
Pilot	7,323.18
Zachariah	8,513.42
Total	65,113.22

Completions.

Busseyville, Lawrence County:

Ohio Fuel Co., No. 2, Joe Hutchinson 2

Torrent, Wolfe County:

G. W. Menzies, Receiver, No. 2, G. W. Spencer dry

Beckett Linton Oil & Gas Co., No. 3, A. J. Adams heirs 25

Laurel Oil & Gas, No. 3, Moss St. John 15

Carter Oil Co., No. 2, D. B. Pendergrass 75

High Gravity Oil Co., No. 3, Geo. Booth 100

Hudson & Collins, No. 1, Preston Sloan 100

Hochstetter & S. W. Petroleum Co., No. 1, Robt Brandenburg 50

Eastern Oil Co., No. 1, Rader & Gross 75

WALNUT LOGS WANTED—Owners of walnut logs or timbers, selling same to the Wood-Mosaic Co., may be sure that the material will be used for filling U. S. Gov't war orders. We are manufacturers of stocks for U. S. army rifles and walnut is urgently needed for this purpose. We pay cash and highest possible prices. Write to you can furnish. WOOD-MOSAIC CO., Manufacturers, 700 First Natl. Bank Building—Phone 2572-Y—Lexington, Kentucky.

PERSONALS

Bill Fitch left Friday for a few days in Huntington.

* * *

George Harmon is back from western Kentucky where his company has operations in progress. He reports much activity in Barren and Allen counties.

* * *

C. C. Doudna, who has had charge of the Irvine store of Frick & Lindsay, supply dealers, has joined the colors. Mr. Doudna was a valuable employee and made many friends in Kentucky. He was succeeded by Bob Stansberry, from Cleveland.

* * *

Sergeant Major Cresswell, who spoke at the Oil Mens' Round Table last Saturday, urged that America should use interned and regular German prisoners in building roads. We could use 50,000 in eastern Kentucky to good advantage.

* * *

Paul Goldberg, of Toledo, who has been active in the Lee county field for the past year, has joined the colors and will soon be in training at Camp Zachary Taylor.

* * *

Mayor Louis Hays, Jr., of Jackson, president of the Big Six Oil Company, was here this week and stated that all arrangements have been made for the drilling of two important test wells in Breathitt County.

* * *

It is reported that the McCombs Oil Company sold \$250,000 in stock last week, which indicates that they have the confidence of a large number of investors and that they will prosecute their drilling campaign with more vigor than ever.

* * *

The Montana Oil Company are due with a test on the J. H. Crouch farm in Pickett County, Tennessee. Mr. Crouch left here this week to see the well drilled in. Recently, Whitewill and Heasley, of Washington, Pa., got a small well in that vicinity. This new district is southwest of Wayne County, Kentucky.

* * *

W. S. Mitchell has returned from the Ranger Texas field where his company, the Brazos River Oil Company, have four wells drilling. Recently a 7,000-barrel well was reported three miles south of Ranger. Mr. Mitchell, who is manager of the Kentucky River Oil Company, is starting three wells in Kentucky in Powell, Lee and Estill counties.

* * *

The Frick & Lindsay Company have purchased the well equipment of Milford and Keating, located on the A. Q. Wilson and Nanny Kelly farms, in the Station Camp district of Estill County. They are dismantling the material and filling orders in the Ross Creek district. The wells that were abandoned recently "petered out" after producing about \$100,000 worth of oil. The wells cost less than \$500 each.

* * *

Felix Renick, of the McCombs Oil Company, has relinquished his office duties at the Louisville office temporarily to John Price. Felix owns a threshing machine and is now operating in Clark county, wearing his bull-rush hat and overalls. He is too busy even to accept money. It is possible, however, that he would spare a few minutes' time for a hazel-eyed beauty.

ANOTHER "OIL MAN."

Edward Boyne Wood made his appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wood Wednesday. Son and mother are doing well.

Woman's Exchange and Cafe

NORTH UPPER STREET

Opp. Compt House.

Lexington, Ky.

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